

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1893.

VOLUME XLI--NUMBER 235.

## TERRIFIC STORMS

Of Wind and Rain Do Fearful Work in Many Places.

### FATALITIES IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Four Men Instantly Killed and Many Injured—The Storm Extends Throughout Michigan—Immense Damage Done in Detroit—Louisville, Kentucky, Partially Wrecked. Many Buildings Suffer—Indiana Also Suffered by the Wind—Reports From Various Points.

CLEVELAND, O., May 23.—A terrific wind storm struck this city at 9 o'clock this morning. Four men were instantly killed and many injured in the numerous casualties.

A scaffold was blown from its fastenings by the high wind and seriously, and in one case fatally, injured four men employed by the Cleveland gas light and coke company. They are: Miles Johnson, 45 years old, of Hamilton, compound fracture of left shoulder blade.

William O'Malley, 35 years old, 174 Ontario street, fracture of fifth rib, internal injuries, will die.

Michael Murphy, 24 years old, West River street, left shoulder blade broken, internal injuries and scalp wound.

Michael Hughes, Oregon street, rib fractured, internal injuries.

It had been found necessary to elevate a brick chimney on top of the Bradley block at the corner of Superior and Erie streets, and for this purpose a scaffold had been built up twenty feet above the six-story building. Seeing the storm coming the men employed on it ran to shelter. The wind was soon upon it and with a tearing of timbers the whole mass broke loose. It dropped straight down the side of the building till the second floor was reached. Here it was caught by another gust of wind and hurled with terrific force toward the gutter, where it landed with a crash that could be heard for blocks around. Twenty men under the direction of Jack Fleming, of the gas company, were at work in the gutter. They were working hard to get the ditch they had just dug covered up so as not to block the sewer when the rain fell. The huge mass of heavy timbers fell right in their midst. They were all thrown off their feet by the concussion, but all but four of their number immediately sprang up. The men whose names have been mentioned could not arise, as they were pinned down by the heavy timbers.

A general hurricane call was sent to all the ambulances in the city. They responded promptly and the work of rescue began. As soon as the men were extricated they were hustled away to Lakeside hospital.

A portion of the plate department of the Cleveland rolling mill company, undergoing construction gave way to the storm with fatal results. Two men were killed instantly, another received injuries which will doubtless prove fatal and several more were badly injured. Another casualty caused by the severity of the storm was the destruction of a two-story frame house at the corner of Dean and Superior streets. It was blown down and John Cole buried beneath the debris. When taken out the man was in a terrible condition and death soon followed after intense suffering.

Dispatches indicate that the entire northwestern portion of the state was swept by the storm.

At Findlay, the brick building of the Bell Pottery Company was partially wrecked. Two hundred employees had a narrow escape. The Model glass factory and the Salem wire nail works were unroofed.

Hundreds of oil derricks were blown down. At Hume station, Allen county, two churches were blown from their foundations, causing a loss of \$20,000.

In Lima the gas works were unroofed and the smoke stacks of several factories blown down.

In East Akron, Fletcher and Defiance great damage was done.

### THE STORM IN MICHIGAN.

Terrific Winds and Blinding Rain Work Destruction Throughout the State.

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—A terrific wind storm, accompanied by blinding rain broke over this city this morning. At 8 o'clock the wind in this vicinity suddenly rose to a velocity of forty-five miles an hour and had increased in force until at 10:30 o'clock it was blowing sixty miles. Many shade trees throughout the city were blown down and some streets, Cass avenue especially, are so thickly strewn with broken limbs and trunks as to render them almost impassable.

With some few exceptions all telegraph and telephone wires running into Detroit are down. For this reason the signal service officials have been unable to issue a weather map this morning. Doubtless there was a large amount of damage throughout Michigan, and many wrecks must have occurred on the lakes, although nothing definite can yet be learned. Great damage was done by high winds at Adrian this morning. At Lenawee junction, five miles east, it amounted to a tornado. Two barns were blown down, numerous orchards were destroyed and houses left without chimneys or window glass. Crops are leveled to the ground.

Romulus was visited by a severe wind storm a few minutes before eight o'clock this morning. The building erected last summer by the Romulus Manufacturing Company, was blown down and completely ruined. Windows were broken and trees uprooted throughout the village. No one was injured, however. Fruit trees by the score were blown over in the vicinity of Dundee, and many buildings were wrecked.

At Holly the storm unroofed the opera house and wrecked half a dozen stores. Many houses were badly damaged.

### The Storm in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23.—A wind storm passed over Indiana about 4 o'clock this morning and did much damage. In the eastern and southern portions of the state the wind blew with greatest force. At Jeffersonville many houses were unroofed and trees were blown

## A BATTLE OF GIANTS

In the Presbyterian Assembly About to Begin.

### THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Recommends that the Assembly Hear the Briggs Case—A Minority Report Submitted—The Debate on the Report—The Preliminary Skirmish to the Fight Yet to Come—A Memorable Session of the Great Assembly. Dr. Briggs Expected to Speak on the Committee Reports—A Sensational Episode—Prof. Henry Preserved Smith Supposed to be the Cause of It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—Big men loomed up in the general assembly this morning, big men physically and mentally. There were the tall figure of Rev. Tom Hall, the broad frame of Elder Eudaly, the great form of Judge Wills, of Gettysburg.

There were others equally burly and brainy. It was a skirmish preceding the battle of the giants. Voices rang out loud and clear and earnestly in a short debate over a proposal to refer overtures relating to the Briggs case to the judicial committee. Anti-Briggs men opposed such a reference, but the proposal was finally carried, not because of the strength of the Briggs side so much as the superior strength of the position they held on this particular point. In this matter they had the committee on bills and overtures with them. The lawyers throw themselves



REV. DR. G. W. F. BIRCH, [Chairman of the Briggs Prosecuting Committee.]

into the midst of the conflict with the theologians and were worsted. Rev. Tom Hall routed them with ecclesiastical law. The right of petition was maintained. It was the opening of an interesting day. The report of the judicial committee on the appeal of Prof. Briggs was the order for the opening of the afternoon session.

At no time since the general assembly began its sessions has there been so large an attendance as was assembled when at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Dr. Craig called the assembly to order. The platform was filled with distinguished visitors and members of the assembly. Among them was Senator Cullom, of Illinois. Dr. Briggs, on this momentous occasion, made his first appearance on the floor of the house. He occupied a chair on a low platform immediately in front of the pulpit; to the right of the moderator. Just to his right and in front of the moderator also sat Rev. G. W. F. Birch, chairman of the prosecuting committee, while in the main aisle just behind Dr. Briggs and Birch sat Rev. J. J. McCook, a leading member of the same committee. Dr. Briggs sat quietly throughout the preliminary proceedings, apparently unmindful of the fact that he was the observed of all observers.

CAUTIONED TO KEEP QUIET.

Before the reading of the report began, Mr. McDougall, of Cincinnati, moved that the case before the assembly take precedence of all other business, and this was speedily carried. The venerable Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, probably anticipating an outburst, sought in advance to pour oil on what



REV. CHARLES A. DICKIE, D. D.

he thought might develop into troubled waters. For this reason he suggested that all expressions of approval or disapproval be prohibited. Moderator Craig emphasized this suggestion and called for absolute quiet, so that the men upon whom such great and tremendous duty involved might be able to hear calmly and dispassionately all that might be said.

"In the name of God and the Presbyterian church," said Dr. Craig, "I beg you to keep perfect quiet. I should be mortified beyond the possibility of expression if any man were to be disturbed by any evidence of disapproval. I would, if it be in my power, stamp it out with a ruthless hand."

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order for the afternoon session was the report of the judicial committee on the Briggs case. Immediately after the opening prayer, Dr. Baker, chairman, was recognized and

addressed the moderator and assembly as follows:

"I had earnestly hoped that but one report would be presented by our committee, but in this I have been disappointed. I presume the failure was inevitable. I take great comfort in the thought that this is something better than even unanimity, and that something is fidelity to conscience. It is fidelity to conscience that has compelled the minority report. While we speak the truth with all boldness, let us speak it ever in love, and shall we not all resolve that whatever be the decision finally reached, and God alone knows what that decision is to be, we will, as loyal Presbyterians, abide faithfully by that decision. Let us resolve that we will sterner from upon and utterly discountenance any suggestion from whatever quarter it may come of schism or division in our dear church. Recalling our ordination vows, let us submit ourselves to one another in the Lord, loyally abiding the decision which shall be reached by our constitutional methods."

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The report was as follows:

In the case of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America against the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., being an appeal to the general assembly for the decision and final judgment of the presbytery of New York, the judicial committee begs leave respectfully to report that they find:

1. That the appellant in this case is the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, represented by its prosecuting committee, appointed by the presbytery of New York, and as such is entitled to conduct the prosecution until the final issue be reached.

2. That the appeal and specifications of error alleged have been filed in due time.

3. That they therefore submit resolutions that the appeal be entertained. That three hours being allotted to such hearing, viz: one and one-half hours to each party, and after hearing from the members of the assembly, three hours being allotted to such hearing, the assembly shall then vote upon the following resolution:

Resolved, That the appeal from the decision and final judgment of the presbytery of New York, rendered January 9, 1893, be entertained by the general assembly, and it is ordered that the case proceed to trial in accordance with the provisions of the book of discipline.

The report is signed by the following members of the committee: George I. Baker, chairman; John T. Duffield, John S. Hayes, James T. Lefthand, James M. Maxwell, D. J. Sanders, John Pearce, J. B. Randall, Edward T. Green, Thomas McDougall, Cyrus L. Parshing, W. M. Fulton, George W. Cummings, H. M. Graydon, James L. Orr.

Dr. Baker also presented a supplemental report giving the following principal reasons which influenced the committee in reaching the conclusions declared:

First—The book of discipline provides in express and unambiguous terms for an appeal directly from the presbytery to the general assembly. Such an appeal directly to the general assembly is, therefore, plainly permissible when the gravity of the issue and the circumstances of the case render it advisable.

Second—In the final decision of the grave issues involved in this case, and it is only the general assembly which can give this decision, it is eminently desirable that the assembly making such decision should be as far as practicable be representative of the entire church. To keep the church in continued agitation and uncertainty for another year when it is within our constitutional prerogative to determine the matter in the present time, is in our judgment to unjustifiably evade the solemn duty in the providence of God devolved upon us, and would make us responsible for the prolongation of a condition of affairs in our beloved church, which imperils its purity and peace, and hinders it in the fulfillment of its legitimate mission.

Mr. McDougall did not sign the supplemental report.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report was read by the Rev. S. J. Nicolls, D. D., of St. Louis. He said he knew in making a minority report he and his associates were under suspicion already as appearing to oppose the appeal. This was not their attitude; they were not antagonizing the claim of power in the assembly to entertain the appeal.

The minority report was read as follows:

We recommend that the majority report be amended by striking out all that follows beginning with the recommendation that the appeal be entertained and issued, and substituting the following: "We find the appeal in order and recommend that the parties be heard in accordance with the provisions of the book of discipline." We ask this for the following reasons:

1. The majority report, by recommending that the appeal be entertained and issued, prejudices the same by advising the assembly to do what the book of discipline says shall be determined only after the parties shall have been heard. The impropriety of recommending that the appeal be entertained and issued in this case is the more apparent when it is remembered that one of the points involved in it is whether the appeal shall be entertained by this assembly or referred to the synod of New York.

2. The majority report, in form, pledges the committee in advance to entertain the appeal, the parties not yet being heard, and yet this same committee is entitled to sit, judge and vote in this case as members of the judiciary.

3. The majority report is contrary both to the letter and spirit of the book of discipline, as stated in rule 90, section 14, chapter 10. The functions of the judicial committee in this case are limited to finding the appeal in order and recommending the method of procedure, and it is not its right to recommend to this assembly that the appeal shall be entertained and issued.

For these reasons we recommend that it shall be amended so as to conform with the law of the church. This report was signed by Messrs. Myers, Stebbins and Nicolls.

Dr. Nicolls said the minority did not differ in principle from the majority. They were ready to have the case tried by the assembly. The committee divided upon the meaning of the word "appeal," to which he called attention. The majority report fixed for the assembly the very form of the verdict which it was to be asked to reach. This, the minority thought, was not regular nor

in conformity to law. The case should not be weighed with a prejudgment of the judicial committee. To that the minority objected.

The first resolution of the majority report was adopted. Then a motion to pass the second resolution was offered.

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT.

Mr. Cutchson, of Detroit, moved to strike out the limitation of time of debate by the party in interest to three hours, but the assembly refused to remove the restriction. At this point Prof. Briggs rose as if to address the assembly. Immediately a buzz of comment swept over the house, while he and the moderator engaged in an animated colloquy upon his right to be heard at that time. Prof. Briggs yielded to Dr. Craig and resumed his seat. This was the prelude of an incident that created some comment on the floor. The moderator said:

"I would suggest, in the interest of brotherly kindness and peace—"

"Say justice," exclaimed a voice from the gallery, which was said to be that of Prof. Henry Preserved Smith, of Cincinnati, who is under condemnation of the Cincinnati presbytery, for teaching similar to those of Dr. Briggs.

"You wait," retorted Moderator Craig, sternly; "don't you put words into my mouth. I speak for brotherly kindness and peace, which are higher than justice, for out of them come justice."

The moderator then said that Prof. Briggs had asked him the privilege of speaking, but that he had insisted that the professor had no right to speak at that time. Dr. Craig said, however, that there would be a time when his brother, Dr. Briggs, should speak. The moderator then announced that in accordance with the book of government the assembly would be turned into a judicial court of the Lord Jesus Christ, and following the rules of procedure called for a reading of the judgment notice of appeal, the appeals and the specifications of the errors alleged. This was done by stated Clerk Roberts and the court then adjourned until 2:30 tomorrow afternoon and the general assembly until 9:30 a. m.

### COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED

To the Interstate Conference on Unlawful Coal Combinations.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 23.—Governor MacCorkle has appointed E. W. Wilson and J. C. Alderson, of Kanawha, J. B. Wilson and W. J. Johnson, of Ohio, J. J. Davis, of Harrison, Robert C. McDowd, of Wetzel, J. M. Sydenstricker, of Greenbrier, J. A. Nichol, of Logan, R. W. Morrow, of Jefferson, A. W. Woodford, of Lewis, and Sol Cunningham, of Pendleton, as commissioners on behalf of West Virginia to the proposed interstate conference in regard to the evils resulting from unlawful combinations whereby owners of coal lands, acting in conjunction with certain railroad corporations, have put up the price of coal, precluded competition and monopolized the markets. The conference is to be held on the first Monday in June in Chicago, and will propose such measures as the commissioners may decide upon for the consideration of the national congress. The first move in this direction was made by the Minnesota legislature, which adopted a joint resolution requesting Governor Nelson, of that state, to appoint ten commissioners for the purposes stated and correspond with the governors of all the other states asking for similar action on their part.

### EXPULSION FROM BELGIUM.

French Delegates to the Miners' Congress Forced to Leave—It Almost Breaks Up the Convention.

BRUSSELS, May 23.—M. Basly and M. Lemaudin, two French delegates to the miners' international conference, have been expelled from Belgium on the ground that they had taken a part in expelling Belgian miners from northern France in 1892. Both of the men deny the truth of the charge.

At the afternoon session of the conference an animated discussion arose over the subject. The tumult was so great several times it was necessary to suspend proceedings. The British delegates entreated them to postpone their decision until after the return of a committee sent to the foreign office.

The conference remained in session awaiting the return of the men from the foreign office. Finally the men who had gone to the foreign office came back with the information that the order of expulsion would be maintained. All presence of orderliness vanished at once. The Frenchmen amid cheers, hisses and groans, reasserted their determination to leave Belgium this evening, and the English and Belgians shouted in opposition to such a course.

Most of the delegates went to the station with Basly and Lemaudin this evening and cheered them as they entered the train for France.

### Domestic Sewing Machine Affairs.

New York, May 23.—In order to avoid further attachments in this State, the general offices of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company were to-day moved to Newark, N. J. Many New York banks are heavy holders of the company's paper, but the general opinion seems to be that the company will weather the storm all right.

### CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Application has been made to place the National Electric Manufacturing Company's plant at Eau Claire, Wis., in the hands of a receiver. Assets, \$500,000; liabilities, \$400,000.

Before the Berlin sea tribunal of arbitration yesterday, Sir Charles Russell, for Great Britain, continued arguing that the seal is not a domestic animal.

Mr. Bernard Goode, of Detroit, was yesterday appointed superintendent of the dead letter office, vice D. P. Leblond, resigned.

Ephraim Mueller and another negro, name not given, were lynched at Nichols, Ga., for the murder of J. J. Brown, a white man.

At Middleton, O., yesterday afternoon fire destroyed the Lattimer Pump and Box factory. Loss \$75,000; insurance \$52,000.

At Haling, Mich., fire destroyed \$150,000 worth of property, leaving many families destitute.

Lazard Freres will ship \$1,000,000 gold on the Normania Thursday.

## SUNDAY OPENING

The World's Fair Gates Will Be Open to the Public.

### THE ACTION OF THE COMMISSION

A Surprise—The Minority Report of the Judiciary Committee Adopted. The Opponents of Sunday Opening May Try Again—The Local Directory Sustained—The German Exhibits Thrown Open to the Public—The Press Congress—The Women Journalists Have the Floor.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Sunday opening has won the day. Thirty members of the national commission went on record to-day in favor of Sunday opening rule submitted by the directors. Twenty-seven commissioners voted against consideration of the rule.

On a final test the commission voted to substitute the minority or Sunday opening report of the judiciary committee for the majority report, which favored Sunday closing. The question then came up on the modification of the directors rule with the same vote.

The acting chairman, Commissioner De Young, then announced that the rules had not been modified by the commission.

In the debate that preceded the vote, Chairman Massey, of the judiciary committee, who formulated the majority report led the Sunday closing advocates and was seconded by Commissioners Hundley and Lousley. The minority report found its advocates in Commissioners St. Clair and Burton.

After Commissioner St. Clair had concluded his speech in favor of the minority report, Commissioner Elboeck called up his motion that the minority report be substituted for the majority. It was the first test vote, and every commissioner present was recorded. Commissioners Massey and Allen, of New York, who were compelled to leave, were given unanimous consent to go on record against Sunday opening on every vote taken in their absence. The vote was 30 to 27 in favor of adopting the minority report.

Chairman De Young then put the main question:

"Shall the rule submitted by the directors be modified?" Those who favored the rule as it stood voted "yes," and those who opposed any action by the commission voted "nay."

The roll call was an exact duplication of the vote on the substitute. When the clerk handed up the tally sheet Mr. De Young said:

"The act of Congress provides that the rules shall be submitted to the commission by the directory and modifications, if any are made, require a majority vote of the whole commission, or fifty-five votes to be effective."

"The vote shows that a majority has not voted to modify, and the rule, therefore, stands as submitted by the directory."

Germany's building at the exposition was opened to-day. The opening of the building was of a purely informal character. Herr Wermuth, the imperial commissioner, had issued three or four hundred invitations to prominent German citizens, the officials of the fair, representatives of other foreign governments and such distinguished persons as were in Chicago.

The council of administration has decided to open the fair to the public three evenings each week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings being designated. On each of these evenings there will be concerts and electric displays.

### WOMAN JOURNALISTS.

The First Day of the Press Congress Given Over to Them.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The first day of the press congress, in session this week at the art palace, was given over to the women of the profession. The congress was opened by Mrs. Wakeman, who introduced as the chairman of the day and the president of the national press, Mary H. Kroust, who made the address of welcome.

An address by Helen M. Winslow, of Boston, followed and then a number of papers were read.

The evening session of the Press congress was very largely attended, and all the addresses were very favorably received by the audience. The first speaker of the evening was Col. A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, whose topic was "The relations of the press to political life and power."

Wm. Henry Smith, of Chicago, then spoke upon "The public press as the advocate of human rights and the champion of the interests of the common people." Mr. Smith eloquently reviewed the history of journalism, and the persecutions that have befallen free speech, and concluded:

"The press has won and held the respect and confidence of the people to the extent it has been brave, truthful and honest; and, possessing these virtues, it has been instrumental in promoting liberty and the general welfare of society—thus fulfilling a high mission; what, from the public character of the press ought ever to be its career from choice; a consecration to truth, to humanity."

### RICHMOND TERMINAL.

A Reorganization of the System to Be Undertaken by Drexel, Morgan & Co.

New York, May 23.—Drexel, Morgan & Co. this afternoon issued a circular to the security holders of the Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, Richmond & Danville and East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company, in which they state that they have decided to undertake the reorganization of the system, and have formed a syndicate to undertake the plan.

If the security holders who have deposited their holdings unconditionally desire to withdraw they can do so on or before May 31, 1893, but all securities withdrawn will not participate in the reorganization.

The whole theory of the plan is to reacquire the properties by enlisting plenty of new money by building up the country, encouraging industries, etc.

### Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania and Ohio for Wednesday, warmer in Ohio; south winds, becoming south.

### THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHMIDT, draughtsman, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.  
7 a. m. minimum—70  
9 a. m. minimum—73  
12 m. maximum—83  
7 p. m. minimum—74  
Weather—Changeable.